NOTE XXIV.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PSYCHID FROM JAVA.

BY

F. J. M. HEYLAERTS.

Acanthopsyche Ritsemae, sp. n. ♂.

Fuscus dense hirtus; capite antice flavo, postice fusco hirto; antennis fuscis ad apicem bipectinatis, 30 articulatis; pseudopalpis brevibus flavis; oculis magnis proeminentibusque; thorace, antice potius griseo-, fusco-, subtus tamen flavo-, hirto; abdominis, praesertim 5 ultimis, segmentibus dorso nigricantibus alboque annulatis, subtus flavis. Pedibus flavis, dense hirtis, tarsisque nudis; tibiis anterioribus spina maxima, tibiam superante, adhaerente.

Alis anterioribus elongatis, hyalinis, ad basin tamen squamulis fuscis dense obtectis; alis posterioribus angustioribus, dense fusco-brunneo squamatis, cellula tamen 4, cellulis 5 et 6 partim, apicem versus, hyalinis. Fimbriis subnullis.

Alis anterioribus costis 11, posterioribus tamen costis 7.

Cellularum discoidalium cellula intrusa nulla.

Expansio alarum: 32—36 mm.

Sine larvae involucrum; larva feminaque ignota.

Habitat: Insula Java, mons Ardjoeno.

Species a dom. W. E. J. Hekmeyer capta est.

This very beautiful species is easily distinguished from *Oiketicus Hübneri* Westw. and *Herrichii* Westw. which also have hyaline wings but belong to another genus and do not possess the large spine of the anterior tibiae. I found it among some species of Psychidae of the Leyden Museum.

The head is $^2/_3$ as broad as the upperside of the thorax. The eyes are very prominent. The front is covered with yellowish, the occiput with fulvous hairs. The *clypeus* is very distinct, and in the middle of the face two small tubercles are to be found. The mouth is covered by the short but large yellowish pseudopalps. The fulvous *antennae*, which are bipectinated up to the tip, consist of nearly thirty joints, the long pectinations gradually shortening towards the tip.

The thorax is $1^1/_2$ as long as broad; its foreside and the scapulae are greyish, the rest is fulvous; the underside is covered with orange-yellow hairs.

The abdomen is dark fulvous; the five last segments are blackish and show white rings. The underside is of the same colour as the thorax.

The legs are densely covered with long yellowish hairs, the tarsi are naked. The fore legs are long and thick, their *tibiae* are provided with a very strong spine; the hind ones have very long and slender tarsi, the terminal spurs of the hinder *tibiae* are short.

The fore wings are elongated, very narrow at the base. The front margin is twice as long as the hinder one. The external margin is $^1/_4$ shorter than the former. The *apex* is acute. They are altogether destitute of scales, except the costa, the basal parts of cell 11 and 10, of the discoidal cell, of cell 1*a* and 1*b*, and a broad stripe along the hinder margin. On the hyaline parts dispersed hairs are to be found. The veins are also brown-fulvous.

The hind wings are small with the front margin nearly straight like the hinder one; the external one is dilated in the middle into a rounded lobe, and consequently has

a very strange form. With the exception of cell 4, and the exterior part of cell 5 and 6, which are hyaline, the hind wings are covered with brown-fulvous scales.

The veining of the wings is very remarkable. There are eleven branches running to the margins of the fore wings. 1*a*, 1*b* and 2 agree with those of the genus *Psyche* Schrk, 4 and 5 are united into a fork; 8 is emitted from the middle of 7 and reaches the apex; 9 is also emitted from 7, but more backwards; 10 comes from the upper exterior angle of the discoidal cell, which is very broad but relatively short and divided in two parts by a thin vein, neither forked in the fore nor in the hind wings; of these parts the superior one is longer and more acute than the inferior one; 11 is entirely free.

In the hind wings there are only seven marginal branches. 1*a*, 1*b* and 1*c* are as usual, 2 also; 3 and the forked 4 and 5 are very short, because the inferior part of the discoidal cell, from which they are emitted, is much longer than the superior part, and its lower exterior angle almost reaches the external margin; 6 comes from the upper exterior angle of the cell mentioned and 7 is entirely free.

The place of this new species of Psychid is, after *Psyche Ecksteini* Led., in the genus *Acanthopsyche* Heylaerts, group C, *Amicta* Heyl. (vide my „Monographie des Psychides": *Annales de la Soc. Entom. de Belgique*, 1881).

I have named the new species in honor of my friend, the learned and zealous conservator of the Leyden Museum.

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